THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1768. THE NUMBER 118.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

LONDON, *May* 11.

A CONFIRMATION is received of the blowing up of the Defrance, an East-India ship, (mentioned on Thursday) and that the accident happened on the 27th of December last, in her passage from Bombay to Bassora, by the carelessness of the gunner's steward in drawing some arrack: he had above 300 men on board, including seamen, all blacks except some European officers and serjeants, and only 35 men were saved.

Yesterday several Peers took the oaths and their seats in the House of Lords.

Yesterday the Honourable House of Commons unanimously rechose Sir John Cust, Bart. member for Grantham, their Speaker for the ensuing Parliament.

Yesterday there were 420 members of the new Parliament sworn in, and took their seats in the House of Commons.

On Monday night about 8 o'clock, a number of people assembled about the Mansion-house in a riotous manner; when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor going down among them in order to appease them was grossly insulted; and some of his servants in endeavouring to prevent his Lordship's being hurt, were severely beaten. Several of the rioters were secured and sent to the Poultry-Compter.

Yesterday in the forenoon a great body of people assembled about the King's-bench prison, in expectation, as it is said, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the Parliament House, and designing to convey him thither. They demanded him at the prison, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot-act was begun to be read, but they threw stones and brickbats while it was reading, when a young fellow, son of the master of the Horse-shoe, a public house in Blackman-street, being singled out, was pursued by one of the soldiers, and shot dead upon the spot. Soon after this, the crowd increasing, an additional number of the guards was sent for, who marched thither, and also a party of horse grenadiers; when the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the soldiers, and, it is said, five or six were killed upon the spot, and about 15 wounded. Two women were among the wounded; one of whom died yesterday evening in St. Thomas's Hospital, and the other was not expected to survive till morning.

May 13. Mr. Wilkes is still in the King's-bench, and not sent to the Tower, or poisoned, as reported yesterday.

On Wednesday a great number of seamen, to the number of 10,000, marched through the city, in the most orderly manner imaginable, not allowing any set of men to mix with them. No. 45, and all other party marks, they totally abolished; and they would allow of no other words than "GOD bless the King, and prosperity to the Parliament." When they came to Westminster, they were posted in Abingdon-Buildings, where they remained as quiet as possible, and helped the constables to keep the peace. In the mean time, Capt. Fall, their agent, delivered a petition, setting forth, that the necessaries of life were so dear, that, without an addition of wages, they could not maintain their families. Capt. W——, attended by Capt. Fall, and Messrs. Bell and Greenvill, masters of ships, got on the top of a coach, and assured them they could not obtain their request immediately, but that as soon as possible they would endeavour to get them relief; at the same time begged they would go home to their different ships, and behave peaceably, in the same orderly manner they had continued all day. The word of command being given by their Captain, they marched off peaceably; and there is not the least doubt but they will return to their duties for their own good, and the satisfaction of the public. At the same time, three or four Lords, and other Gentlemen, took great pains to put them to rights; and it is expected they will have relief in the beginning of the session.

Yesterday the riotous sailors unrigged several Dutch, and other ships, at Deptford, to prevent their sailing.

Yesterday morning, the small field-pieces, and other arms, belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, were removed from their armory, in the Artillery Ground, to the Tower, for fear of any seizure being made thereof by the populace.

We are informed, that the persons appointed to conduct Mr. Wilkes to prison, express great satisfaction at his candid and polite behaviour towards them; and their gratitude for the pains he took in preserving them from the fury of the populace.

On Thursday and yesterday a great number of Gentlemen visited Mr. Wilkes in the King's-bench prison, and a large concourse of people have each day gathered about that place. On Thursday night a mob assembled about the prison, and pulled up the rails that enclosed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and burnt a boot and a bonnet: They also obliged the inhabitants in the borough to illuminate their houses, and such as did not, had their windows broken. About twelve o'clock a party of guards came, upon which the mob dispersed.

The general opinion is, that the behaviour of several returning officers, in favour of those supposed to be in the interest of the Ministry, will occasion a very strong and powerful opposition at the meeting of an august assembly.

A letter from Gloucestershire relates the following droll story: "As a Mountebank and his Merry Andrew (who followed him as his livery servant) were traversing this country, they fixed their residence in a certain borough town here, in order to make conspicuous their skill of medicine, and to exhibit their usual merriment, to facilitate the vending of it. At the inn where they put up, after having been there two or three days, and living elegantly (which undoubtedly gave the inn-keeper no small satisfaction) the Mountebank asked him where was the usual place for a stage? The man understood him as hustings, the place for polling, and after a pause, said, Sir, do you mean to offer yourself as a candidate for this borough? If you do, I will give you my vote, and secure you eight or ten more at my peril; for really, Sir, between you and me, the old members are not very much liked. The Mountebank being a facetious fellow, instantly caught this opportunity, and said it was his full intention, and did not doubt the success of it. The report was industriously propagated, and reaching the ears of the two former representatives, they sent a formal card to the Mountebank, desiring the honour of his company to dinner the following day, which he declined; notwithstanding, desired the honour of their company to drink coffee with him at the inn in the evening; which invitation they accepted of, and came; when after much circumlocution they came to business, and told the Mountebank, that not dreaming in the least of an opposition, if that in case he would decline the poll, they would make him a present of one thousand pounds, which he refused, saying, "that when he came there, it was the farthest from his intentions; but as he had equally as much interest in another borough, for five hundred pounds more he would decline it;" which proposition they readily consented to; the money was accordingly paid, and the Mountebank quitted the town, leaving a letter with the innkeeper, and desiring him not to open it till the day after his departure, wherein he related the whole story, declaring he was *only* a Mountebank, that he had no such design, but was forced into the scheme through the simplicity of the innkeeper concerning the *stage*. This story occasioned much merriment in the town, at the *expence*, *ridicule*, and *disgrace* of the two *worthy*, *credulous* members."

NEWPORT, *June* 27.

We have had no less than three or four remarkably fine rains within the last three weeks, which afford as good a prospect for a large crop of hay, &c. as we have had for many years: So that Providence seems to be pouring down its blessings on this, otherwise distressed land, to make amends for some difficulties under which we labour.

May every land of liberty be thus cheered with the benign and fructifying dews of Heaven!

An Epitaph on John Dagget, who kept a tavern on the road leading to Boston, addressed to a traveller.

IF e'er good punch to thee was dear,
Drop on John Dagget's grave a tear:
Who when alive, so well did tend
The rich, the poor, the foe and friend,
At ev'ry knock and ev'ry call,
I'm coming, Sir, he cry'd to all:
At length death knock'd! poor Dagget cry'd,
I'm coming, Sir! And so he dy'd.

Mr. RIND,

THE two epilogues I herewith send you, were never designed to appear in print; but as I have some reason to believe a copy of one of them, has found its way to one of the Printing-Offices, unknown to me, I now submit them to you, to print, or not, just as you please. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

DAMON.

EPILOGUE *for Mrs. and Miss* Dowthaitt; *to be spoken by the latter.*

TO teach the soul to pity the distress'd,
And wake the softer passions in the breast;
This *Otway* knew—who still with gentlest art,
And sweetest numbers, charms the melting heart.
Oft has *Compassion*'s sympathetic glow
Drawn tears of pity, for *Monimia*'s woe.
The gen'rous, brave, and good, will ever prize
The graceful tears that stream from *Virtue*'s eyes:
For *Virtue* too can weep, to see *Distress*,
And use its lenient pow'r to make it less.
This, by *your* presence *here*, is amply shown,
And we, with gratitude, your *Favours* own.
Fain would I speak—but know not what to say,
(Such *Obligations*—are too great—to pay!)
Unskill'd in epilogues—abash'd—and young,
My *Thanks* too faintly falter on my tongue:
My heart's too full—so is my mother's too,
To make th' *Acknowledgments*——that are your due;
But still,—whate'er may be our humble lot,
Your gen'rous *Bounty*—ne'er shall be forgot.
Our gratitude's—to *you*—of small regard,
"But *conscious Virtue*—is its own reward."

EPILOGUE *for Mr.* BROMADGE, *in the character of a Sailor.*

SAILORS are seldom poets—often poor,
Nor know your *Classick*, or *Pierian* lore:
Our harsher phrases of—Avast!—Belay!
Would sound but roughly, tacked to a play.
Yet honest *Gratitude* we sailors speak,
Although unvers'd in *Latin*, or in *Greek*.
Long have I been capricious *Fortune*'s sport,
Now met a *friendly*—then an *hostile* port:
Through variegated scenes of life been tost,
And oft escap'd—with all the *Rino* lost:
This now's the case—I speak it to my cost.
Pester'd with warrants, writs, and fieri facias,
With dire petitions—and your curs'd cassas:
Yet,—thanks to *Friends*—their friendship has been *warm!*
By their kind aid—I yet may brave the *Storm*;
In happier scenes may pass my future days,
And bid adieu—to *Epilogues* and *Plays*.
To all my audience too—my *Thanks* I give;
In *Peace* and *Plenty*—may they *happy* live,
Nor ever feel *Oppression's Iron Hand*,
And liberty forever bless their land!

Mr. RIND,

I HAVE sometime observed, with great pleasure, that your paper is become the channel for the lovers to celebrate their particular favourites in, and that their encomiums sail smoothly down your unrivalled stream to the wished for ports. Now, Sir, I shall be very glad to send a trifle as a venture in one of your ships, when you are least loaden, if you would do me the honour of taking it on board, and perhaps at another opportunity, may add more to your freight; but I must beg leave to observe one thing, that is, I think every one that sends you acrostical rebusses ought to send you the Lady's name they thereby intend to celebrate, versified in due form, to be published in case no other answer should appear. If your *Louisa* correspondent don't enjoy his dear ANNE, till you get an answer from any body else, I fancy he will think the time long, at least I am sure I should. Your *Essex* correspondent may be much in the same condition: I don't mean hereby to dictate to any person, much less to you; but when I take your place, I will have a bill of lading with the cargo, as I always love to know what is aboard my own ship. I have much more to say; but having been too prolix already, conclude Sir, your constant reader, when on shore,

Norfolk, *August* 4, 1768. J. TAR.

An ACROSTIC *on Miss* * —— *at* N—.

NATURE, to form this darling NYMPH compleat,
Each grace invited to her best retreat;
LUCINA nurs'd her with unrivall'd care,
Lost no kind moment to improve the *fair*.
Young as she is, in her the matron shines;
Duty, with neat œconomy combines.
At her rebuke, see vice in shame array'd,
Virtue triumphant crowns the charming maid.
In short, ye swains, that love a married life,
Such be your choice when e'er you chuse a wife.

J. T.

BOSTON, *July* 11.

THE identity of lightning and electricity has been so fully established by our worthy countryman Dr. FRANKLIN, as to admit of no reasonable doubt. Both appear to be effects of one and the same power, exerted in the same manner, and regulated by the same laws. All the effects of lightning may be imitated by electricity, and all the experiments of electricity may be performed by the matter of lightning collected from the clouds, as they usually are by matter collected by glass globes or tubes. This power is a subtle and extremely active fluid, diffused thro' all bodies. It may be accumulated in some above its natural quantity, and in others diminished below it. Bodies in the former case are said to be electrised, *positively*; in the latter *negatively*. So long as the electric fluid remains distributed in its natural state, it produces no sensible effects; but when it is unequally distributed, its operations are very manifest. When it is accumulated in any body, it endeavours to throw itself out into any neighbouring body which has less than its share; and that, with a violence proportioned to the inequality of the distribution and the quantity to be discharged. The discharge is attended with a flash, a report, and, if the quantity be large, the rending, melting or firing the body into which the discharge is made, as it is susceptible of either of these operations; or, if it be an animal, wounding and even killing it. In the artificial experiments of electricity, the discharge may be made between whatever bodies we please: In lightning, it is made between the clouds and such terrestrial bodies as are nearest to them. But the effects are precisely of the same kind in both cases. They differ only in degree. These are the out lines of the modern theory of lightning.

This may justly be looked upon as the capital discovery of the present age. It is a discovery which has not ended in mere speculation: It has been applied by its very sagacious author to a most important purpose: No less than that of securing our properties and lives from the fatal effects of so violent a meteor, as lightning has often proved to be. By experiments it appears, that the electric fluid finds the most ready passage through metals; that it is attracted by them, and seeks them in preference to all other bodies; or in the language of electricians, that metals are the best *conductors* of electricity. Where it can find a sufficient quantity of metal to conduct it, it passes along without doing any injury; and if the metal end in sharp points, the electric fluid is drawn on to it from a greater distance, or thrown off from it with greater ease, than if it ended in a broad surface. Next to metals, water is found to be the best conductor of electricity. Wood, stones, and bricks, the common materials of our buildings, are bad conductors.

From these things laid together, it follows, that if an house were furnished with a continual line of metal, as a rod or wire of sufficient thickness, reaching above the top of the house, and down into the ground, the matter of lightning, in passing between the clouds and the earth, would be more readily conducted through this metal than through the other materials of the house. And if this metallic conductor were sharp pointed at the top, the lightning would begin to be attracted to it while the cloud was yet at too great a distance to strike the house, and would be transmitted through it in a small and silent stream, without damage to the house; whereas without such a conductor, none of the lightning can be discharged from the cloud till it has got within a small distance from the house; and then the discharge is made all at once, with a violence which nothing can resist.

Since this method was proposed to the public, many houses have been fitted in this manner, with pointed rods of metal, and the event has fully justified the hopes that had been entertained from them. All the observations that have been made, have abundantly confirmed this doctrine, that lightning observes all the laws of electricity; and we, in this place, have just had a new confirmation of it.

Harvard-hall and the steeple of the meeting-house, besides many private houses in this town, are furnished with such an apparatus of pointed rods. Last Saturday in the afternoon, we had the most violent thunder storm that has been known here for many years; or perhaps, that was ever known here. In my house, that has such an apparatus fitted with bells, to give notice of the passage of the lightning along the rods, the bells began to ring as soon as the first thunder was heard at a distance, and continued ringing briskly for about an hour; and the lightning not being conducted quick enough by the tongue,

it frequently flashed from one bell to the other, and with cracks loud enough to be heard in the farther part of the house. But when the height of the storm came on, and the rain poured down impetuously, the ringing ceased; the rain conducting the matter of the lightning from the upper wire to the lower on the out side of the house, without its passing thro' the bells. For near an hour, the lightning flash'd and the thunder rattled with unusual violence, and with scarce any intermission. In this interval, there was a prodigious explosion upon Hollis-hall. The four corners of the eaves were all struck; the cornices and modillions split and broke. The chief damage was done at the north east corner; where a number of bricks were beat off from the top of the chimney, which was likewise cracked in a chamber below; and a considerable breach was made in the corner of the building just below the eaves. Between the several tiers of windows there is, what I think the workmen call a water-table, ——a small projection of the brick-work, which was covered with sheet-lead. From the south-east corner of the eaves, to the south end of this upper tier of lead, the lightning left a bluish mark upon the bricks; and where the lead was interrupted, as it was in two or three places, the lightning broke the intermediate bricks, so that it plainly ran along the whole length of this water-table. The north-east chambers suffered most. Several panes of glass in their windows were broke; and the sashes being balanced with iron weights, the lightning burst into the frames where the weights hung, tore off the casings and the window shutters, and drove some pieces of them to the farther side of the chamber with such force as to make a considerable impression in the wall. In the chamber of one of the tutors, some of the gilding was stripped off from the frame of a looking glass, and the polish of the glass just by it destroyed. In the north entry, the posts of both the great doors are split. These posts have an iron staple about the middle of their height; from which there is an iron bar hanging down to the floor. So far as these bars reached, the posts were not hurt; but above this to the upper hinges, the posts were split, and the eastern door was forced off its upper hinge. The wooden work of the building appears scorched in many places. Though there were a great number of persons in all parts of that college, yet, by the good Providence of God, no life was lost; nor were any much hurt. Several felt a blow, which they compare to the electric shock, some on their head and some on their feet; and one of the students, in the north-west upper chamber, sitting on a chair, was thrown down with his chair, perceiving neither the flash nor the report; but no hurt was done to the room. 'Tis remarkable that some persons had gone out of the chamber, where the greatest damage was done, by the window-shutters being shivered and the chimney cracked, not half a minute before this happened.

None of the other colleges were affected with this shock. Harvard-hall, which is nearest to Hollis, and is furnished with pointed wires, escaped. The wires were seen by many to transmit a large quantity of the lightning, which has left visible marks of smut on the bricks, where the several pieces of wire were hooked together. The distance of these points from the farthest chimney in Hollis, which was struck, is 161 feet.

A large elm near the steeple of the meeting house, was also struck. The bark of the body of the tree is ript open in a winding track, passing obliquely thro' an iron staple which had been driven into the tree; the lightning having been manifestly diverted by this staple from a direct course. The branches do not appear to be injured. The distance of the bottom of the nearest wire on the staple is 52 feet; and this is the least distance from a point so far as I know, at which any thing has been struck.

It has been made a question, whether the clouds are electrised positively or negatively? and this involves another, whether the stroke of lightning be from the clouds down to the earth, or from the earth up into the clouds? that it comes from the clouds, has, I suppose, been the universal opinion in all ages. The terms in which antient writers, sacred and profane, have expressed themselves on this subject, evidently lead this idea. Nor did later writers express themselves differently, till the new discoveries in electricity. 'Tis very difficult, and in most cases impossible, to judge by the effects, which way the stroke was directed; as the appearance must generally be the same in both cases. But there is a circumstance that inclines one to think, the stroke on Hollis-hall was from above. This is, that the upper water-table was struck. Had the stroke been from below, it might rather have been expected, that the lowest should have been struck, as the lightning must have passed by this, before it could get to the upper.—Which way the tree by the meeting-house was struck, is more difficult to determine. The wire from the steeple is turned under the tower, where it ends in dry ground, which is not a good conductor. It may be supposed then, with probability, that the column of lightning brought down by this wire, not finding a ready passage into the dry ground at the bottom, turned off on the outside where the surface of the earth was covered with water, and there spreading itself, that part which ran towards the tree struck the bark of it. For the stroke at the bottom is on the side nearest the wire; from whence the track ascends obliquely toward the farther side of the tree.

To conclude: The strong attractive power of side metals, and the consequent advantage of pointed wires, plainly appear in the case. The buildings that were furnished with these escaped unhurt, notwithstanding the vast quantity of electric matter which was discharged close by them. Had it not been for these, 'tis highly probable, the steeple of the meeting-house had been shattered to pieces, and Harvard-hall suffered as much as Hollis. But it may justly be hoped, that careful observations on the course of lightning, the manner which different bodies are affected by it, the particular situation of those bodies and the neighbouring ones, and the distance to which points extend their protecting influence, will lead to farther discoveries on this interesting subject. J. WINTHROP.

The equal dealings of Providence demonstrated with regard to the happy and the miserable here below. That from the nature of pleasure and pain, the wretched must be repaid the balance of their sufferings in the life hereafter. Preached in gaol by the Vicar of Wakefield.

MY friends, my children, and fellow sufferers, when I reflect on the distribution of good and evil here below, I find that much has been given man to enjoy, yet still more to suffer. Though we should examine the whole world, we shall not find one man so happy as to have nothing left to wish for; but we daily see thousands who by suicide shew us they have nothing left to hope. In this life then it appears that we cannot be entirely blest; but yet we may be compleatly miserable.

Why man should thus feel pain, why our wretchedness should be requisite in the formation of universal felicity, why, when all other systems are made perfect by the perfection of their subordinate parts, the great system should require for its perfection, parts that are not only subordinate to others, but imperfect in themselves? These are questions that never can be explained, and might be useless if known. On this subject Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity, satisfied with granting us motives to consolation.

In this situation, man has called in the friendly assistance of philosophy, and Heaven seeing the incapacity of that to console him, has given him the aid of religion. The consolations of philosophy are very amusing, but often fallacious. It tells us that life is filled with comforts, if we will but enjoy them; and on the other hand, that tho' we unavoidably have miseries here, life is short, and they will soon be over. Thus do these consolations destroy each other; for if life is a place of comfort, its shortness must be misery, and if it be long, our griefs are protracted. Thus philosophy is weak; but religion comforts in an higher strain. Man is here, it tells us, fitting up his mind, and preparing it for another abode. When the good man leaves the body, and is all glorious mind, he will find he has been making himself a Heaven of happiness here, while the wretch that has been maimed and contaminated by his vices, shrinks from his body with terror, and finds that he has anticipated the vengeance of Heaven. To religion then we must hold in every circumstance of life for our truest comfort; for if already we are happy, it is a pleasure to think that we can make that happiness unending; and if we are miserable, it is very consoling to think that there is a place of rest. Thus to the fortunate religion holds out a continuance of bliss, to the wretched a change from pain.

But tho' religion is very kind to all men, it has promised peculiar rewards to the unhappy; the sick, the naked, the houseless, the heavy laden, and the prisoner, have ever most frequent promises in our sacred law. The author of our religion every where professes himself the wretch's friend, and unlike the false ones of this world, bestows all his caresses upon the forlorn. The unthinking have censured this as partiality, as a preference without merit to deserve it. But they never reflect that it is not in the power even of Heaven itself to make the offer of unceasing felicity as great a gift to the happy as to the miserable. To the first eternity is but a single blessing, since at most it but encreases what they already possess. To the latter it is a double advantage; for it diminishes their pain here, and rewards them with heavenly bliss hereafter.

But Providence is in another respect kinder to the poor than the rich; for as it thus makes the life after death more desirable, so it smoothes the passage there. The wretched have had a long familiarity with every face of terror. The man of sorrows lays himself quietly down, without possessions to regret, and but few ties to stop his departure; he feels only nature's pang in the final separation, and this is no way greater than he has often fainted under before; for after a certain degree of pain, every new breach that death opens in the constitution, nature kindly covers with insensibility.

Thus Providence has given the wretched two advantages over the happy in this life, greater felicity in dying, and in Heaven all that superiority of pleasure which arises from contrasted enjoyment. And this superiority, my friends, is no small advantage, and seems to be one of the pleasures of the poor man in the parable: for though he was already in Heaven, and felt all the raptures it could give, yet it was mentioned as an addition to his happiness, that he had once been wretched and now was comforted; that he had known what it was to be miserable, and now felt what it was to be happy.

Thus, my friends, you see religion does what philosophy could never do: It shews the equal dealings of Heaven to the happy and the unhappy, and levels all human enjoyments nearly to the same standard. It gives to both rich and poor the same happiness hereafter, and equal hopes to aspire after it; but if the rich have the advantage of enjoying pleasure here, the poor have the endless satisfaction of knowing what it was once to be miserable, when crowned with endless felicity hereafter; and even though this should be called a small advantage, yet being an eternal one, it must make up by duration what the temporal happiness of the great may have exceeded by intenseness.

These are therefore the consolations which the wretched have peculiar to themselves, and in which they are above the rest of mankind; in other respects they are below them. They who would know the miseries of the poor, must see life and endure it. To declaim on the temporal advantages they enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. The men who have the necessaries of living are not poor, and they who want them must be miserable. Yes, my friends, we must be miserable. No vain efforts of a refined imagination can soothe the wants of nature, can give elastic sweetness to the dank vapour of a dungeon, or ease to the throbbings of a broken heart. Let the philosopher from his couch of softness tell us that we can resist all these. Alas! the effort by which we resist them is still the greatest pain! Death is slight, and any man may sustain it; but torments are dreadful, and these no man can endure.

To us then, my friends, the promises of happiness in Heaven should be peculiarly dear; for if our reward be in this life alone, we are then indeed of all men the most miserable. When I look round these gloomy walls, made to terrify, as well as to confine us: This light that only serves to shew the horrors of the place, those shackles that tyranny has imposed, or crimes made necessary: When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear these groans, O my friends, what a glorious exchange would Heaven be for these! To fly through regions unconfined as air, to bask in the sunshine of eternal bliss, to carrol over endless hymns of praise, to have no master to threaten or insult us, but the form of goodness himself forever in our eyes; when I think of these things, death becomes the messenger of very glad tidings; when I think of these things, his sharpest arrow becomes the staff of my support; when I think of these things, what is there in life worth having? When I think of these things, what is there that should not be spurned away? Kings in their palaces should groan for such advantages; but we, humbled as we are, should yearn for them.

And shall these things be ours? Ours they will certainly be, if we but try for them; and what is comfort, we are shut out from many temptations that would retard our pursuit. Only let us try for them, and they will certainly be ours, and what is still a comfort, shortly too; for if we look back on past life, it appears but a very short span, and whatever we may think of the rest of life, it will yet be found of less duration; as we grow older, the days seem to grow shorter, and our intimacy with time, ever lessens the perception of his stay. Then let us take comfort now, for we shall soon be at our journey's end; we shall soon lay down the heavy burthen laid by Heaven upon us; and though death, the only friend of the wretched, for a little while mocks the weary traveller with the view, and like his horizon, still flies before him; yet the time will certainly and shortly come, when we shall cease from our toil; when the luxurious great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth; when we shall think with pleasure on our sufferings below; when we shall be surrounded with all our friends, or such as deserved our friendship; when our bliss shall be unutterable, and still, to crown all, unending.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 11.

Entered in the lower district of James *river.*

June 15. Neptune, J. Cocke, from Lisbon, with ballast.

Earl of Chatham, Christopher Calvert, from Nevis, with 60 hhds. of rum, 1 hhd. of molasses, 1 hhd. and 4 barrels of sugar.

Charlotta, William Conner, from St. Kitts, with 15 hhds. of rum.

16. Industry, James Bridger, from Maryland, with 60 tons of pig iron.

Elizabeth, John Ardis, from Antigua, with 37 tierces and 2 barrels of brown sugar.

Betsey, John Banks, from Liverpool, with European goods, per 5 cockets.

17. Betsey, William Scott, from Glasgow, with European goods, per 5 cockets.

Good Intent, Robert Necks, from London, with European goods, per 14 cockets.

Archibald, James Gemmil, from St Vincents, with ballast.

18. Ranger, Robert Steed, from Nevis, with 11 hhds. of molasses, and 15 barrels of limes.

20. Kitty, John Collins, from Liverpool, with European goods, per 3 cockets.

22. Little Helen, John Messenger, from Liverpool, with European goods, per 5 cockets.

23. Industry, Henry Thompson, from Jamaica, with 13 puncheons of rum, and 59 hhds of sugar.

24. Sally, William Culmer, from New-Providence, with 100 dozen of pine apples, 30,000 limes, 1200lb. of yams, 400 lb. of turtle, and 300 feet of mahogany inch boards.

25. Two Brothers, John Shephard, from St. Kitts, with 43 hhds. of rum.

Desire, Prince Gorham, from Cape Nicholas, with 24 hhds. 105 tierces, and 2 barrels of foreign molasses, 3 pipes and 32 casks of wine.

27. Nancy, John Sturrop, from New-Providence, with 4 tons and a half of logwood, 3 tons of pin wood, 30000 limes, 50 dozen of pine apples, 300 wt. of turtle, and 1300 feet of mahogany table boards.

July 1. Betsey, William Dunlop, from Madeira and the Isle of May, with 10 pipes, 14 hogsheads, and 44 qr. casks of Madeira wine, entered for exportation, and 4000 bushels of salt.

Nancy, James Kippen, from Grenada, with 72 hogsheads of rum, 1 hogshead of prize claret, 4 hogsheads of sugar, 6 hogsheads and 4 tierces of molasses.

2. Dorothy, Nicholas Brown Seabrook, from St. Martin's, with 24 barrels of foreign sugar.

4. Molly, John Kelso, from Jamaica, with 14 hogsheads and 2 barrels of rum, 12 hogsheads and 3 tierces of sugar, 21 hogsheads of molasses, 10 tierces and 3 barrels of coffee, and 42 bags of ginger.

5. Peggy, John Walkinshaw, from Cadiz, with ballast.

James, Humphrey Keeble, from New-York, with 9 tierces of loaf sugar, 12 bolts of sail cloth, and 301. in cash.

Royal Widow, William Grymes, from Lisbon, with ballast.

6. Sally, Robert Gordon, from the Isle of May, with 6000 bushels of salt.

7. Antilope, Joseph Kendall, from Antigua, with 1 hogshead of rum, and 2 barrels of limes.

8. Tryall, Lachlin Lamont, from Jamaica, with 7 puncheons of rum, 20 barrels of brown sugar, and 1 passenger.

15. Peggy, William Goodrich, from Maryland, with ballast.

CLEARED.

June 16. Jenny, Solomon Edey, for Barbados, with 2500 bushels of corn, 360 bushels of pease, and 100,000 shingles.

Bowman, Allan Stevenson, for Glasgow, with 469 hhds. of tobacco, and 8 hhds. of deer skins, 6 tons of bar iron, 4 tons, 700 wt. 1 qr. and 23 lbs. of pig iron, 4 bags of cotton wool, and 13,000 staves.

18. Sally, Thomas Larchin, for Barbados, with 4000 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of pease, 13 barrels of bread, and 6 boxes of spermaceti candles.

21. Two Sisters, James Maxwell, for Barbados, with 3570 bushels of corn, 65 barrels of pork, 10 boxes of candles, 6000 feet of plank and scantling, 160,000 shingles, 10,000 staves, 1 wherry frame, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

23. Peggy, William Goodrich, for Maryland, with 2 hhds. of rum, 248 parcels of European goods, and 2 barrels of brown sugar.

Elizabeth, John Ardis, for Maryland, with 90 packages of European goods, 24 coils of cordage, 108 grind stones, and sundry old rigging and sails.

Hawke, Wilson Roscow Bailey, for Barbados, with 1600 bushels of corn, 44 barrels of Hams, 40 barrels of flour, 12 barrels of pork, and 27,000 shingles.

24. Neptune, Nicholas Murphey, for Cork, with 104,000 barrel staves, and 6 dozen of hand spikes.

25. Industry, Henry Thompson, for Philadelphia, with 40 hhds. of Muscovado sugar.

27. Mary and Anne, John Thomas Keeling, for Madeira, with 2887 bushels of corn, 650 bushels of pease, 7600 hhd. staves, 1000 pipe staves, 12 barrels of flour, 4 barrels of pork, 2 hhds. and 2 tierces of beeswax.

July 1. Anne, Richard Dorsdall, for Hull, with 1,608 barrels of tar, 488 barrels of turpentine, 9,623 barrel, 1,160 pipe, and 800 hogshead staves.

Donald, Thomas Roberts, for Grenada, with 40 barrels of flour, 12 barrels of bread, 21,300 red oak staves, 15,000 feet of pine plank, 1,000 pieces of heading, 135,000 shingles, and 1,800 pieces of scantling.

2, Peggy, John Barret, for Babados, with 15,000 feet of scantling, 115,000 shingles, 10,000 staves and heading, 4,500 hoops, 66 barrels of herrings, 50 bushels of pease, and 500 feet of plank.

Little Helen, Joseph Messenger, for North-Carolina, with sundry European goods.

6. Liberty, John Cooper, for Barbados, with 121 barrels of pork, 4 hogsheads of hams, 10 barrels of beef, 44 barrels of bread, 87 barrels of flour, 2,500 bushels of corn, 20 barrels of tar, 2 barrels of pitch, 20 barrels of turpentine, 1 barrel of shads, 1 barrel of tallow, 2 hogsheads of tobacco, 6,000 feet of plank, 5,500 staves, and 50,000 shingles.

9. Martha and Mary, William Trebell, for Barbados, with 200 bushels of corn, 19 barrels of flour, 10 barrels of bread, 10 barrels of pork, 1 pipe of Madeira wine, 2 masts, 2 booms, 2 bowsprits, 5,700 feet of plank, and 4 pumps.

11. Royal Sally, Humphrey Roberts, for Grenada, with 6,000 feet of scantling, 20,000 staves and heading, 34,000 shingles, and 1,500 hoops.

Kitty, John Collins, for Liverpool, with 4,300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 500 barrels of turpentine, 1,300 hogshead heading, and 15,000 barrel staves,

Diana, James Gray, for Grenades, with 50 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, 25,000 staves, 2,000 heading, 250 pieces of scantling, 670 inch plank, 88 featheredge plank, 100,000 shingles, 180 cedar posts, 2 bundles of tanned leather, and 14 saddles.

Polly, Francis Peart, for Grenada, with 6 barrels of herrings, and 60,000 shingles.

Relief, William Williams, for Barbados, with 3,686 bushels of corn, 207 bushels of pease, 24 barrels of pork, 29 barrels of beef, 15 barrels of flour, 15 barrels of bread, 10 barrels of herrings, 2 hogsheads of hams, 1 keg of honey, 1 pipe, 1 hogshead, and 4 qr. casks of wine, part of his inward bound cargo, 36 oars, and some live stock.

13. Tibby, Thomas Barrie, for Jamaica, with 54 barrels of pork, 60 bushels of peafe, 35 barrels of bread, 6 barrels of tallow, 40 bushels of acorn, 15,500 ſhingles, and ſome live ſtock.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

30. Peggy, Thomas Ramſay, from Glaſgow, via Cette, in ballaſt.

Auguſt 2. Betſey, Abraham Cowper, from Jamaica, in ballaſt.

CLEARED.

Auguſt 1. Betſey, William Scott, for Glaſgow, with 361 hhds. of tobacco, 620 pigs of iron, 12,000 ſtaves, 400 hoops, and 1 hhd. of rum, for ſtores.

2. Spiers, James Luſk, for Glaſgow, with 436 hhds. of tobacco, 1 caſk of indigo, 10,000 ſtaves, 300 hoops, 25 tons of pig iron, and 1 hhd. of rum, for ſtores.

3. Randolph, Robert Walker, for London, with 467 hhds. of tobacco, 26 hhds. of ſkins, 2 hhds. and 16 barrels of Ginſeng, 3 hhds. of beeſwax, 4 tons of bar iron, and 9,500 ſtaves.

Guildford, Stripling Coſby, for Madeira, with 2033½ buſhels of corn, 138¼ buſhels of peaſe, 4 hhds. of rum, 5 barrels of flour, and 5,000 ſhingles.

4. Nancy, James Kippen, for Glaſgow, with 248 hhds. of tobacco, 4 hhds. of ſkins, 5,000 ſtaves, and 400 feet of oak plank.

EDENTON, *July* 22, 1768.

To be SOLD *at public vendue, for ready money, at the late dwelling-houſe of* Francis Corbin, *Eſq; deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the 20th of* September *next,*

ALL the houſhold & kitchen furniture of the ſaid *Francis Corbin*; alſo a valuable collection of books; and ſundry very likely country born

SLAVES.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in before the day of ſale, that ſufficient may be ſold to diſcharge them.

JEAN CORBIN, Adminiſtx.

To be SOLD,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying in *Caroline* county, on the *Pawnee* ſwamp, about 7 miles from *Port Royal*. The land is extraordinary good, and the greateſt part well timbered. For the terms apply to Mr. *Charles White*, who lives near the ſaid land, or to the ſubſcriber, at the *Little Falls* of *Potowmack*, in *Fairfax* county. 2

CHARLES GALLAHUE.

COMMITTED from James City priſon to the public gaol in *Williamſburg*, a *Mundingo* Negro man ſlave, named PETER; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years old, has on an oznabrig ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and *Virginia* cotton breeches; and has ſeveral ſcars on his forehead and breaſt, occaſioned by the yaws. He ſays he belongs to James Taylor, of *South-Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Glouceſter*, and ſold to *Robert Crawley*, who ſold him to the ſaid James Taylor. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges, as the law directs.

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

STOLEN, or ſtrayed, about a week ago, from *Fredericksburg*, a ſtrong, well made, ſprightly POINTER. He is of a whitiſh colour, with large brown ſpots; and, having been but very lately imported from *England*, ſtill has many ſpots of tar on him, contracted on board the ſhip. He anſwers to the name of *Sancho*, and had round his neck a collar, on which any name was inſcribed. As it is probable ſome waterman carried him off, who (as he can be of no uſe to them) will moſt likely expoſe him to ſale; ſhould he be offered to any Gentleman, it is not doubted but that proper notice will be taken of him: And, whoever will bring him either to Capt. *Weedon* in *Fredericksburg*, or to me in *Caroline*, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Shillings, with thanks.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Auguſta* county, near the ſtone meeting-houſe, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man, named John Keatting, an old ſoldier, formerly under the command of Colonel *Stephen*, about 5 feet and a half high; has ſhort fair hair, had on when he went away, a felt hat half-worn, a coarſe whitiſh coloured cloth jacket with ſleeves, coarſe ſhirt, and ſhort wide trowſers, new ſhoes and buckles, the latter not fellows. Whoever apprehends, takes up, and ſecures the ſaid ſervant man, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

ROBERT STEVENSON.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 9. 1768.

ON Saturday the 20th inſtant, will be ſold in lots, on the premiſes, the well known piece of land, called the WATERING PLACE, within a mile of the town. The time of payment will be made known at the day of ſale, by the executors of Jacob Ellegood, deceaſed.

THE ſale of Mr. *John Butler*'s LAND is put off till further notice.

Old Point Comfort, Auguſt 1.

THE ſubſcriber hereof intends to *Europe* by the firſt opportunity; all perſons who have claims againſt him are deſired to take notice.

WILLIAM BROWN.

KING & QUEEN, *July* 20, 1768.

I INTEND for BRITAIN ſoon.

ROBERT HAMBLETON.

I HAVE for SALE, three thouſand four hundred and fifty acres of good LAND, lying on *Baniſter* river, in *Pittſylvania* county, about 4 miles from the court-houſe. If any perſon ſhould be inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part, they may ſee the land by applying to Mr. *William Pig*, who lives adjoining of it; and the terms may be known by applying to me, in *New Kent*.

RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie*, on *Cock*'s Road, 3 miles below the *Butterwood Springs*, a dark grey mare, 4 feet 5 inches high; ſhe was with foal when ſhe came; had on a middle ſized bell, branded on the near buttock with a heart; and is 8 or 9 years old. Poſted and appraiſed to 5l.

PETER STAINBECK.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in NEW-KENT *county, on* Tueſday *the 20th of* December *next, and to continue until all are ſold,*

SEVERAL very valuable Negroes, houſhold furniture, plantation tools, ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs, corn and fodder, *&c.* Credit will be allowed until *April* 1769, for all ſums exceeding ten pounds. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the north ſide of *Chickahomony* river, on which there are a good dwelling-houſe, offices, and many other uſeful and valuable buildings; a large body of low grounds, and well timbered with aſh, oak and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

PETER RUSSELL.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

And to be Sold at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Williamſburg,

THE

VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1769,

Being the First

After *Biſſextile* or *Leap-Year.*

Norfolk, *Auguſt* 2, 1768.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Thurſday *the 18th inſtant, for ready money,*

A LARGE quantity of oznabrigs, brown rolls, *Iriſh* linens, breeches patterns, and ſundry other dry goods, *&c.*

Alſo a ſtrong well built SLOOP, which has been but two voyages to ſea, well found, a mulberry frame, and carries 2700 buſhels of grain to ſea, or 3000 in the rivers very ſafely.

W. M'CAA, V. M.

On Monday *the 5th day of* September *next, being* Prince William *court day, will be expoſed to ſale in the town of* Dumfries,

A TRACT of rich level LAND, in the ſaid county, on the waters of *Occoquan* and *Potowmack*, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and well known by the name of *Linton's Neck*. It contains about three hundred acres, is oppoſite to the town of *Colcheſter*, 9 miles from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Alexandria*. The land is truly rich and good, and fit for farming and planting. The title is indiſputable, and free from intail. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN LINTON.

Juſt PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD *by the Printer hereof,*

The North-Carolina

ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD, 1769.

N. B. Merchants, and others, may be ſupplied with this Almanack, in any quantity, by applying to Mr. *William Scarbrough* in EDENTON.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber in* Norfolk,

A NEW VESSEL on the ſtocks, of about one hundred tons, double decked, very ſuitable for the *Weſt-India* trade, may be launched in 14 days; the payment would be made eaſy to a purchaſer, either in country produce, or credit if required.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has alſo for ſale, *Barbados*, *St. Kitts*, *Nevis* and *Jamaica* rum, *Muſcovado* ſugar, and molaſſes. Hats, nails, hardware and checks, in ſmall aſſorted packages, oznabrigs, *Iriſh* linens, bottled beer, *&c, &c.*

To be SOLD *at private ſale, at any time when conveniency ſuits,*

MY PLANTATION in *Goochland* county, whereon I now live, conſiſting of two hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, 40 feet by 38; a very good kitchen, and all neceſſary out-houſes, almoſt new, and in good repair. The ſaid plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, convenient to court-houſe, church and mill. It is a very convenient place for a ſtore or public houſe. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder, for the time of payment, will be agreed on at the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or *John Daniel Coleman*, who lives near the ſaid place.

JOHN SMITH HUST.

Lancaſter county, July 30.

RUN away from Capt. John Williams, of *Northumberland* county, the latter end of *May* laſt, a Negro man named *Curry Tuxent*, about 50 years of age, by trade a carpenter and cooper, he is a tall ſlim black fellow, about 6 feet high, has loſt moſt of his upper fore teeth, talks very faſt and ſmooth; he carried with him carpenters and coopers tools, by which he will expect to paſs as a freeman. It is thought he is gone towards James river, after a parcel of Negroes lately purchaſed by Sir *Peyton Skipwith* from the eſtate of *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD EDWARDS.

RUN away from a quarter, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *Carter Burwell*, deceaſed, in *Prince William* county, *Bull Run*, ſome time in May laſt, a Negro man ſlave named JOHNNY, and often goes by the name of JOHN TURNER; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and is about 40 years old. The ſaid Negro had been ſeen ſome time ago in *Middleſex* county, by *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; who informed the ſubſcriber, that the ſaid Negro had got a paſs from ſome perſon, which prevented him from taking the fellow up; he is a cunning ſenſible fellow, and may endeavour to impoſe upon others with his paſs, or may endeavour to make his eſcape out of the colony. Whoever apprehends and conveys him to the overſeer, at the quarter he left at *Bull Run*, or to the ſubſcriber, at *Martin's Hundred*, in *James City* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; or if taken out of the colony, four pounds.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

STRAYED away from *Williamſburg*, about a month ago, a bay horſe about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock, not very plain, with a B, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and is a natural pacer. Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward.

TAKEN up in *Orange* county, near *Coleman*'s ordinary, a ſorrel horſe about 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock LM; he has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, one hind foot white, and part of the other, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a hanging mane, ſprig tail, and trots chiefly. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

TAKEN up in *Middleſex* county, a ſorrel horſe colt, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11. 15s.

WILLIAM CHONING.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a TAILOR, not for any fault, but for want of employment. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Occoquan Furnace, *July* 16.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the *Occoquan* furnace, in *Prince William* county, on the 14th inſtant, a country born Negro man named *Billie*, the property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is a very well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews tobacco, can play on a violin, which he carried away with him, and is by trade a ſhip-carpenter, had on and with him, when he went away, a black cotton velvet jacket, two white ſhirts, one pair of brown and one pair of check linen trowſers, an old fine hat bound round the brim with black tape, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. He was lately brought from *Carolina*, where, by virtue of a forged paſs that ſome good natured perſon had wrote for him, he had travelled without much interruption, and very poſſibly may prevail on ſome other of his acquaintance to forge another, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting his intended ſcheme of getting to *South-Carolina*, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to the ſaid furnace, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds, if taken in *Virginia*; and ten pounds if taken any where out of it.

THOMAS LAWSON.

Richmond county, *July* 14.

RUN away about the 20th of *May* laſt, an *Eaſt-India Indian*, named *Thomas Greenwich*; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears his own hair, which is long and black, has a thin viſage, a very ſly look, and a remarkable ſet of fine white teeth. A reward of 40s. will be paid the perſon who delivers him to the ſubſcriber, beſides what the law allows. WILLIAM COLSTON.

MARYLAND,

St. Mary's county, June 27, 1768.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as runaways, the three following ſlaves, *viz.*

Negro *Kingſton*, 5 feet 2 inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, middle aged, who ſays he belongs to Col. *Warner Lewis*, of *Glouceſter* county, *Virginia*; had on an old oznabrig ſhirt, one old cotton jacket and breeches.

Negro *Jacob*, 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſlim made fellow, who ſays he belongs to the above Gentleman; had on an old oznabrig ſhirt, with an old cotton jacket and breeches.

Negro *Bob*, 5 feet 8 inches and a half high, a likely young fellow, who ſays he belongs to Col. *John Thruſton*, of ſaid county; had on two cotton jackets, one pair of breeches, one oznabrig ſhirt, and a new felt hat. The above Negroes were taken up near the mouth of *Patuxent* river, in a ſchooner rigged boat, ballaſted with bricks. The boat, they ſay, belongs to Mr. *Tompkins* in *York* river. Their maſters are deſired to take them away, and pay charges to

ROBERT WATTS, Sheriff.

July 26, 1768.

RUN away from a quarter belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *John Thompſon*, deceaſed, in *Albemarle* county, about three years ago, a tall mulatto wench, ſlim made, has long hair, and is about 30 years old. She has ſome pretenſions to freedom, and obtained a paſs from one of the juſtices of the county, in order to ſeek for witneſſes to ſupport her claim, but has never returned, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Petersburg, or to have left the colony: She is a ſenſible wench, and may impoſe on the credulous for a free woman. Whoever apprehends, and conveys her to the overſeer, at the quarter ſhe left, in *Albemarle*, Mr. *Melchiſedick Brame*, in *Caroline* county, or to the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward; or, if taken out of the colony, TEN POUNDS.

WILLIAM HOLT, Exr.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *June* laſt, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, of a yellow complexion, a downcaſt look, his voice ſounds as if coming out of a hollow tree. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well made, is a very ſlovenly fellow, reads and writes very well. I am apprehenſive he will endeavour to make his eſcape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me in *King William* county, ſhall be well rewarded.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

July 20, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Amelia* county, on *Leath's* creek, a dark bay horſe, about 7 years old, branded on the near buttock O. Whoever delivers him to me, at *Blandford*, or to *John Watkins*, overſeer on the plantation, ſhall receive 20*ſ.* reward.

PETER RANDOLPH BLAND

NEWCASTLE, July 25, 1768.

LODGED in my storage-house, some time last *September*, a small box, marked I I No. 4, with a saddle, &c. therein. The owner may have it, on paying the charge of this advertisement, and the storage of the same.

RICHARD JOHNSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Hector M'Alester's*, in *Albemarle* county, on *Monday* the 2d of *May* last, a likely grey horse, half blooded, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail; no brand perceivable, 7 years old this spring, paces slow, trots and gallops well; was shod all fours when he went off. Whoever brings the said horse to *James Buchanan*, merch^t. at *Shockoe*, to *Hector M'Alester*, merchant in *Albemarle* county, or to the subscriber in *Amherst* county, shall have forty shillings reward; if stolen, upon conviction of the thief, ten pounds.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

To be SOLD,

The PLEASANT *and* HEALTHY SEAT *of*

BOSWORTH,

with about fifteen hundred acres of level LAND, *none of which but is good for grain, and great part extraordinary fine tobacco land.*

THERE is belonging to the said tract of land one hundred acres of meadow, thought by good judges to be inferior to none in the colony. There is a great quantity of fine marl in the hills of *Beaverdam* creek, which runs through the middle of the land. On this creek is a very valuable DOUBLE MILL, with bolting cloths, *&c.* and the pond abounds with fine fish, peculiar to that stream, which may be catched in great numbers nine months in the year by angling. These fish are accounted by many Gentlemen to be equal in goodness to any in the colony.

BOSWORTH lies between *Newcastle* and *Richmond Town*, 11 miles from the first, and 9 from the latter place. I believe no place in *America* has been so noted for the longevity of the inhabitants as this neighbourhood, which I think a very good recommendation, especially to those that love to enjoy health and long life.

"*Here health majestic moves along,*
"*All gay with smiles.*"

BOSWORTH HOUSE is large and very convenient, and there are every other necessary houses, with about 2000 peach trees, large apple orchards, and a great variety of choice fruit trees. No place in *Virginia* has fruit in greater perfection than this. There are great plenty of wild ducks, pheasants and woodcocks.

Whoever is inclined to purchase, may know the terms, and will be shewed the land in my absence, by Capt. *Samuel Meredith*, Mr. *Oliver* or Mr. *Bell*, who are near neighbours. Credit will be allowed till 1773 for half the money.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

Fredericksburg, July 20, 1768.

THE subscriber intending to *Britain* next spring, will give up to Mr. *William Reid*, on the 10th day of *September* next, the charge of the store in *Fredericksburg*, of which he has had the direction for several years, on account of Messrs. *Andrew Cochrane, Wm. Cuninghame*, & Co. merchants in *Glasgow*. He requests the favour that those who have accounts with him, may make it their business to come and have them settled as soon as in their power, that, if not discharged, the balances may be ascertained by specialty, being desirous of obviating all disputes that might arise with his successor on his transactions.

The store will be carried on to its usual extent by Mr. *Reid*, who is well known to most of my customers; and the same indulgence will be given by him as has been customary. JOHN STEWART.

THE subscriber can be well recommended as capable of managing any Gentleman's business as a steward, but being engaged as manager of Col. *Moore's* forge, he cannot without danger of injury to that concern, go in search of employment for another year. If any Gentleman therefore is in want of such a steward, and will favour him with a line to be sent to the said forge, near *Todd's Bridge*, in *King and Queen*, he will immediately wait on them.

JOHN ELLIS.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the 25th of* August *inst. at the late dwelling-house of* JOHN ROBINSON, *Esq; deceased, in* King & Queen *county*,

ALL his HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a quantity of fashionable plate, china, *&c.* Likewise his coach and horses. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all articles above twenty shillings value, on giving bond, with good security. And some time this fall, a number of slaves belonging to that estate, will be sold on short credit, of which further notice will hereafter be given by

EDMUND PENDLETON, PETER LYONS, } Adm^rs.

A SCHEME
of a
LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot springs in Augusta *county.*

1 Prize of	- £	1000	is - -	£ 1000
2 - - of	- -	500	is - - -	1000
4 - - of	- -	250	is - - -	1000
5 - - of	- -	100	is - - -	500
50 - - of	- -	50	is - - -	2500
62 Prizes.				£. 6000
4938 Blanks.				
6000 Tickets at 20*s.* - - - - -				£ 6000
15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.				

The said LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the management and direction of Messrs. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell* and *John Glassell*, of whom tickets may be had.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1 Prize of	-	£. 500	is	£. 500
2	- - - -	250	each -	500
4	- - - -	100	- -	400
8	- - - -	50	- -	400
8	- - - -	25	- -	200
10	- - - -	10	- -	100
180	- - - -	5	- -	900
213 Prizes.	- - - - - -			3000
2787 Blanks.				
3000 Tickets, at 20*s.* each,	- -			3000
£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is	- - - -			450

The said Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of *December* next, (being the day after St. *John's*) at the town-house in *Fredericksburg*, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joseph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Washington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any six or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the said Gentlemen, if bespoke in time. Prizes not demanded within six months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generously given to promote the above purposes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforenamed.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Goochland* county, last *July*, a tall, slim, black, *Virginia* born fellow, named DICK, about 35 years of age, who has a surly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the usual cloathing of labouring Negroes, and is supposed to be harboured in *Middlesex* county, where he formerly lived. He is very sensible, and will endeavour to impose on the public, and pass for a freeman. I have lately been informed that he intends to leave the colony, therefore I must intreat of all commanders of vessels, and others, if such a person should offer his service, they will have him secured, and delivered to the subscriber, who will pay five pounds reward.

LEONARD PRICE.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED, *on the most reasonable terms, and entered on immediately,*

THE houses and lots in the town of *Blandford*, upon *Appamattox* river, late in the possession of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*, but now the property of *Theodorick Munford*. For terms apply to Dr. *Theodorick Bland*, in *Blandford*.

Chesterfield county, *July* 4, 1768.

WHEREAS *Anne Moore* was lately a prisoner in the gaol of this county, charged with felony; and whereas the said *Anne* was examined by a court held for that purpose, it was considered by the said court that she should be sent to the public gaol for a further trial; but the said *Anne Moore* having had convulsion fits on and before her examination, it was ordered by the said court that some person should be employed to take care of her, until she could be removed to the public gaol; but the said prisoner found means to make her escape out of the prison, through the neglect of the person employed to take care of her; therefore all persons are desired to retake the said *Anne Moore*, and to convey her to the gaol of this county, to be removed to the public gaol for a further trial. The said *Anne Moore* is between 25 and 30 years of age, middle sized, of a fair complexion, and had on a callico gown, striped petticoat, and a ruffled shift; the rest of her apparel I do not remember, and I suppose she may change it, as she has other cloaths with her.

JOHN ARCHER, D. Sheriff.

To be SOLD *on very reasonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered upon next Fall,*

THREE thousand six hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered land, lying on both sides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Petersburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the rest there is an excellent range for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to *William Naish* on the premises. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Chesterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurst Skelton*, in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming, William Fleming*, or the subscriber, in *Cumberland* county.

tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

Pittsylvania, April 8, 1768.

A SCHEME

For disposing of (by way of Lottery) the several valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the subscriber.*

Contents of the Prizes.

	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an established ferry belonging to it; and also 700 acres on *Neuse* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.	1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherst* county, on *Stoval's* creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Stoval's* ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, *&c.* are transported to market down by water.	1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the said *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the last-mentioned tract, being also extraordinary good tobacco land.	1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Stoval's* creek aforesaid, being also good tobacco land.	1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the south side of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.	1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Fall* creek, near the *Neuse* tract.	1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the other tracts on the said creek.	1	20
A prize to be paid in cash, out of the produce of the lottery.	1	75
Twenty-five at £. 5, to be paid as aforesaid.	25	125
33 Prizes, - - -		£. 1300
227 Blanks, - - -		
260 Tickets at £. 5. - -		£. 1300

Those that purchase tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read, Isaac Read, Paul Carrington, Matthew Marable, Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg, Henry Delony, David Garland, William Taylor, John Winn, David Mason, Gray Briggs, John Bolling, William Cabell, Joseph Cabell, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, Thomas Jefferson* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertson* of *Chesterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, also at both the Printing-Offices, and of the subscriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

MAY 16, 1768.

ON *Monday* the 9th instant, came into this port, a schooner of about forty tons burthen, which, from the testimony of two seamen belonging thereto, and the confession of one *Henry Dunn*, alias *Price*, late mate thereof, but who has since absconded, appears to have been run away with by said *Dunn*, from port *Beaufort*, in *South-Carolina*. She had on board about 500 bushels of *Indian* corn, sundry plantation utensils, such as broad hoes, axes, whip saws, hand mill-stones, *&c.* and two Negroes, which the said *Dunn* had disposed of before the fraud was discovered. The vessel is said to be the property of Capt. *Robert Orr*, of *South-Carolina*. The owner is desired to make speedy application for said vessel, as she may suffer great injury from the worm, if continued any length of time in this river.

J: AMBLER, Collector of Port YORK.

Care is taken of the vessel and cargo.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired, and credit till the 1st day of *October*, on giving bond with good security.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for sale, in *Bedford* and *Pittsylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty; amongst which are about 7000 acres, which I am authorized to sell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Goose* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the best places in our county for range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land, by applying to their humble servant, near *Bedford* court-house.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleasantly situate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Mayser's* creek, in the same county; and two thousand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be sold altogether, or divided into lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected; it may not be improper, to assure the public, that an absolute disposal of them is now intended; and that we shall be ready at all times to receive proposals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian* (who lives thereon) will shew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR disposing of one hundred and forty-six LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £. 20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value £.	rents £.
Inspection at *Page's*, 5 lots at 12 years purchase,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are disposed of. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry interest from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber. MANN PAGE.

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